THE STANNARD MURDER.

Professor Wormley, of Pennsylvania University, as an Expert.

CONFLICT CONCERNING FEES.

Boot Heel Prints in the Murdered Girl's Cheek.

ARSENIC PHOTOGRAPHED.

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 7, 1879. After easting the subject aside for nearly a week the presecution in the Hayden trial to-day offered further testimony on the various arsenical specimens which have an importance in supporting the charge that Hayden poisoned Mary Stannard. Here-tofore the testimony of the State's experts has included descriptions of the peculiarities of the several lots of arsenic as revealed by the microscope. This was all the jury had to rely upon until Professor Brewer yesterday offered them an opportunity to personally test the powers of a microscope. By agreement of counsel, however, they examined but a single specimen, and one which had no connection with the case. To-day the State succeeded and in a way to economize time, in getting to the minds of the jurors a clearer idea of the differences the experts had described. This was by a series of photographs of samples of arsenic noticeable in the case, magnified 100 times. However, the demonstration was less satisfactory than had been hoped for as photography does not yield all the results desired, or at least did not do so in this instance. It is understood that better photographs will be produced during the trial, enlarged from the same negatives. An important ruling to-day was that the fee promised an expert is not a proper subject of inquiry during a trial.

PROFESSOR WORMLEY ON ARSENIC. The first witness called this morning was Pro-fessor Theodore G. Wormley, of the University of Pennsylvania, and for twenty years a professor of chemistry. He is a gentleman of strongly marked features, smoothly shaven, and has piercing black eyes, which flash quickly over the top of his eyeasses when a question is put to him by counsel. ing called as an expert, he substantiated his claim to be so considered by producing and announcing his authorship of a large volume on "The Micro Chemistry of Poisons, Including their Physiological, Pathological and Legal Relations, Adapted to the Use Medical Jurist, Physician and General Chemist." This, he said, was the result of ten years of research and investigations poisons described, organic and metallic, and the illustrations of crystalline poisons were prepared from drawings made and engraved under his direct supervision. Professor Wormley further said that, in addition to this volume, he had written various reports and articles on the micro-chemistry of poisons, "On the 11th of October last," said Professor Wormley, "I received from Professor Dana, of Yale, eleven samples purporting to be arsenic. Professor Brewer also sent me a single sample. I prepared microscopic slides from the samples-(process described)-and examined them under a Beck's microscope, magnifying from 75 to 300 diameters. I know that the samples received from Professor Dana included 'Garland,' 'Dragon,' 'Welsch,' 'Colgrove,' 'Squibb's medicinal,' 'McKee' and 'barn' arsenics. Professor Brewer's sample was not marked. [This was arsenic from Mary Stannard's stomach.] The Colgrove and McKee arsenics were alike. Two samples of the 'barn' arsenic were very similar. The 'Garland' and other arsenic known by their trade brands presented various' differences. The stomach arsenic closely resembled the Colgrove and McKee arsenics. The distinguishing characteristics of the last named arsenic were the large size and frequency of the irregular fragments, while in the 'barn' arsenic mearly all the particles were in crystalline form and very small, many of them only 1-1,060th of an inch. I had photographs made of all the samples, magnified 100 times, the work being done by an experienced photographer under my personal supervision."

The negatives were produced and passed around to counsel for examination. The defence objected to their introduction in evidence unless the photographer was called as a witness. Judge Harrison repeated the details of the operation of making the plates from the samples, and after some colloquy Professor Wormley said that he was satisfied that the megatives exactly represented the arsenical particles on any microscopic sides which were photographed he said were fixed by the "Maltwood finder" (a delicate ruled glass instrument used by scientists) and can be found again at any time.

Mr. Warrous explained that his objection was that the instrument by which the negative was prepared was manupulated by a man (the photographer) was propared was manupulated by a man (the photographer) was represented the arsenic cooked and the light of the Professor's scientific attainments on the other.

Judge Harrison argued that as Professor Wormley had watched all the operations and had compared the control of the court sent the court of the court sent the court of the court sent the court of the Dana included 'Garland,' 'Dragon,' 'Welsch,' 'Col-'Squibb's medicinal,' 'McKee' and

the light of the Professor's scientific attainments on the other.

Judge Harrison argued that as Professor Wormley had watched all the operations and had compared one or two of the negatives with the originals the presence of the operator was not essential.

Chief Justice Park said the negatives compared, if not the others, were certainly admissible.

Mr. Waller, for the State, protested against the objection as uncalled for, and said that it would only necessitate the expense of bringing the photographer here.

The objection being insisted upon Professor Wormley remarked that he could not remember just which negatives had been compared, but could determine by the use of a "Maltwood finder," which he could obtain from Professor Brewer, of Yale College.

lege.

Mr. Waller proceeded to argue that Professor Wormley should be permitted to go on now with all his testimony, and that the photographer afterward be brought it necessary.

Chief Justice Park—But Professor Wormley, under the objection, could not go on and testify as to all the photographer has proven their production.

the objection, could not go on and testry as to all the photographs until the photographer has proven their production.

Mr. Waller—But, Your Honor, we can't have both men on the stand at the same time. One must precede the other, as a matier of course.

RAYDEN'S CONCESSION.

Finally Mr. Jones said that after consultation with the accused the defence had agreed to waive the objections and let Professor Wormley proceed, with the understanding that the photographer be put on the stand hereafter.

Professor Wormley then produced the photographic pictures of the samples of the "Colgrove" and "McKee" aremics, and testified that the characteristics were generally the same relative proportions between the crystals and fragments.

The jury examined the pictures carefully, and while so doing Professor Wormley, in reply to an interrogatory, said that it was impossible to get absolutely perfect outlines of the crystals by photography; also that he had made a study of physics, and gave his opinion that photography was governed by the science of optics.

Mr. Watrous—Do you intend to call this witness as an expert on photography?

Mr. Waller—The Professor being familiar with the

an expert on photography?

Mr. Waller—The Professor being familiar with the laws of optics may be regarded as an expert in one Sense. Chief Justice Park—If the results obtained in the

chief Justice Park—If the results obtained in the photographs depended upon the law of optics the witness is competent to answer questions regarding the principles of photography.

Professor Wormley explained that the differences in the distinctness with which some of the particles of arsenic were pictured in comparison with others was due to the focus obtained—those nearest were most distinct, of course.

The jury then further examined photographs of the "Colgrove" and "McKee" arsenics, and next compared these with photographs of the arsenic found in Hayden's barn in which the differences were not so plainly distinguishable as they are said to have been under the microscope. All of these specimens exhibited octohedral arsenical crystals, and for the purpose of showing that there may be great differences between arsenics Professor Wormley, in response to questions by the State's counsel, stated that he had examined three specimens sin which no crystals whatever were found. All the particles were irregular and apparently fragments of glass arsenic rather than crushed crystalline arsenic. These specimens came from a wholesale druggist in Philadelphia, and were taken respectively from the top, bottom and middle of a key, yet there were no marked differences between them.

keg, yet there were no marked dimeronces between them.

A STARTLING QUESTION.

The cross-examination then began, and after a few questions as to how long the Professor had been in the employ of the State as an expert Mr. Watrous asked:—"Professor, what is your charge to the State for the time spent here?"

"I object," exclaimed Judge Harrison.

Chief Justice Park remarked:—"We don't see what bearing this has on the case."

Mr. Watrous—I cannot assume that any scientist is so purely scientific in thought that he cannot be prejudiced in any way by the amount of his compensation.

Judge Harrison noted that Mr. Watrous had put no such interrogatories to Professors Jawett, White

no such interrogatories to Professors Jewett, White and Brewer, honored citizons of New Haven, who had already testified as experts for the State. Consequently it was unfair to attack Professor Wormsequently, a gentleman from outside the State, who stands high among the scientists of the country, is a per-

sonal friend of the President of the United States, and was relied upon for years as an excert by the people of the State of Ohio. If this charge or unfair misinuation is pursued it may be necessary for the State to bring in winesses to prove the high standing of the Professor. As to compensation, no agreement had been made, and the figure will finally be fixed by the Court.

Mr. Watrous—I disclaim any intent to reflect upon the integrity of this gentleman, but I do not believe that the reputation of a man can be injured by revealing the amount of his compensation. I cannot help fearing a bias, for the figures, I am told, he is to receive would be very apt to create a bias in the average Yankee mind here in this little State of little figures. His testimony, like all expert testimony, is manufactured and prepared to meet the wants of the State, and all the authorities say that such testimony should be scrutinized with extreme care.

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Mr. Waller argued that Professor Wormiey must eccessarily come in impartially, not only as an onest man, but because the Court, and not himself, used the compensation.

Chief Justice Park remarked:—"In all my experi-

necessarily come in impartially, not only as an honest man, but because the Court, and not himself, fixed the compensation.

Chief Justice Park remarked:—"In all my experience I have never heard an inquiry as to the compensation of an expert. In this case it is not to be considered that the amount of his compensation can depend upon the result of the case, and therefore the witness can have no real interest in the result. There has been no agreement with the Court as yet as to the compensation of Professor Wormley; it is a matter to be considered hereafter. We do not regard the question as relevant."

Mr. Watrous took an exception to the ruling and then succeeded in getting before the jury the point sought to be made by the previous question (that the witness must be influenced as he was to be paid exorpoitantly), by asking the following:—"Do you not expect, and have you not been promised, expressly or impliedly, \$260 per day while attending court in this case? You need not answer, for I suppose this is covered by the previous ruling. I merely want to have this question go with the other and have my exception noted to its exclusion by the Court."

Professor Wormley said nothing, and the legal obstacle being passed the witness was questioned further as to his investigation of the samples of arsenic, and went into the details of sublimation, the proparation of illustrations of crystals, &c.

MINUTE EXPERIMENTS.

At the afternoon session this testimony was re-

the proparation of illustrations of crystals, &c.

MINUTE EXPERIMENTS.

At the afternoon session this testimony was resumed, and the witness exhibited to the jury the quantity of arsenic usually taken in preparing a "slide" for the microscope. This would cover only a part of the point of a pockathife blade; but, so theily ground is arsenic, that this bulk would contain hundreds of particles, crystals, fragments and arsenical dust.

The defence next endeavored to show differences by the photographs) between two samples of the "Colgrove" arsenic, but the witness insisted that while there was a difference as to the number of objects visible they wove similar in character. For nearly an hour Mr. Watrous interrogated the witness on the preparation of the slides, and how the small surface of any one of them (one-fiftieth of an inch in diameter usually) which is inspected might again be found by the use of the "Maltwood's finder."

On redirect examination counsel put a question

inch in diameter usually) which is inspected might again be found by the use of the "Maltwood's finder."

On redirect examination counsel put a question presenting a human body having undergone the same conditions after death as that of Mary Stanmard, and then asked if traces of arsenic were found in the brain, how must it have reached there? Professor Wormley said that it would be by blood circulation, and that it could not reach that distance it put into the stomach after death. He had examined many cases of arsenical poisoning, and was satisfied that he was substantially correct on these two points. The witness was cross-examined at considerable length as to the diffusion of assenic through the system when taken into the stomach, and testified to the same purport as other witnesses on this subject.

"We will stop here," said Chief Justice Park at half-past four o'clock P. M., and the Court adjourned to Tuesday next, at ten A. M.

THE NEW EVIDENCE AGAINST HAYDEN.

A sensation was created here this morning by the HERALD's announcement that the State had secured a new and important piece of evidence against Hayden; that is, the discovery that the nails in the left heel of the boots worn by him on the day of the tragedy corresponded precisely with the relative positions of seventeen minute indentations on the left cheek of the murdered girl, which had been preserved in alcohol at Yale College, Counsel for Hayden are understood to claim that the discovery at so late a day is suspicious in itself, and may fairly lead to the inference that it is manufactured evidence. It is reported that, within a day or two, counsel for the defence and one of their experts, Professor Sanford, of Yale College, will be permitted to examine the boot heel and cheek, under the inspection of the State's experts. Diagrams of the marks are also to be prepared, showing their exact similarity by various measurements. However, this is merely for additional proof, as the marks on the cheek are quite plainly visible to the eye unassisted by a

arose and he soon went out, and did not return until afternoon. His wife was then on the floor in the bedroom, but he did not go in to see her. The boy reported her as bleeding, but supposed it was from some trifling injury, such as is frequently received by persons intoxicated. He went out again and was arrested on his second return. Had lived here twenty years. Was never before arrested.

The Court sentenced John McAuliffe to three years in State Prison and §1 fine.

THE BALTIMORE THEATRE TRAGEDY.

CHARGE AGAINST THE PROPERTY MAN DIS-MISSED BY THE GRAND JURY. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 7, 1879.
The Grand Jury of the Criminal Court heard the estimony to-day as usual, with closed doors, in the case of the late Front Street Theatre shooting, by which John M. Neison, a young medical student, was supposed to have been loaded with a blank cart. supposed to have been loaded with a blank cart. rilge. F. L. Post, the property man, it will be recollected, was committed by the Coroner under a verdict of the jury on the charge of criminal negligence, in falling to have the guns properly examined before they were discharged. The same evidence upon which this verdict was reached was before the Grand Jury to-day, but that body dismissed the charge.

PAUL SHIRLEY ACQUITTED.

Paul Shirley, who was placed on trial before Judge Gilbert, in the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer, on Thursday last, for stabbing and killing Michael Travis, a longshoreman, in Pulton street, Brooklyn, on the 13th of July, was yesterday acquitted. Judge Gilbert in his charge to the jury said that under the circumstances of the case the crime could hardly be said to fall under the definition of could hardly be said to fall under the definition of murder in the first degree. There was no evidence to show that the crime was premeditated. A most outrageous assault had been committed on the accused by Travis without any provocation, while the accused was quietly standing in a public sireet. They must acquit the prisoner, Judge Gilbert said, if they found that the stabbing was done by Sairley while under apprehension that his life was in danger or that he was in danger of great bodily harm. The jury was absent from the room about two hours, when they brought in a verdict of not guilty. Shirley was then discharged.

POLICEMAN DOOLEY'S PISTOL.

The examination of Policeman Charles O. Dooley, who on the 17th of September last shot James Warren, a milkman, living at No. 106 East 121st treet, was set down for yesterday in the Harlem Police Court. The circumstances of the shooting were at the time published in the HERALD. Warren tailed to appear yesterday in the Harism Police Court when his name was carled, and a policeman was sent to his residence to ascertain the reason. He found Warren sitting up, but unable or unwilling to come to court, and so reported to Justice Kilbreth. Douglass A. Levien, Jr., Dooley's lawyer, told Justice Kilbreth that Warren had circulated the statement that he was unable to obtain justice in Harlem, and the magistrate, after again adjourning the examination, sent a letter to the Police Commissioners certifying that no hearing had been had in Dooley's case, though it was set down for examination on several days, "The accused," said the Justice, "has on each occasion been present and ready to proceed, and an adjournment has been rendered necessary by the absence of the injured party, Warren." Court when his name was carled, and a policeman

PROBABLY A MURDER.

George Estey, aged eight years, of Jersey City, was struck on the head yesterday with a stone by one of other boys, had been annoying. The boy was conveyed to his home on Union street in an unconscious condition. His skull had been crushed in and it is doubtful if he will recover. The Italians both escaped.

MURDERED FOR THE INSURANCE.

ZECHMAN, ONE OF THE MURDERERS OF JOSEPH RABER, HAS A SECOND TRIAL-IMPORTANT EVIDENCE AGAINST HIM.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

LEBANON, Pa., Nov. 7, 1879. The second trial of George Zechman, charged with complicity in the murder of Joseph Raber, who was in the northern part of county on December 7, 1878, began here to-day. The court house was crowded with people, many from the vicinity of the crime. Zochman was convicted last summer with five next, but was granted a new trial. Zechman, with Israel Brandt, Josiah Hummel, whose cases had een taken to the Supreme Court, and Henry Wise, had Raber insured for \$10,000 when he was murdered. The testimony against Brandt, Hummel, Wise, and Charles Drews and Frank Stickler, the two men employed to commit the crime, was overwhelm

Wise, and Charles Drews and Frank Stickler, the two men employed to commit the crime, was overwhelming, but in Zechman's case it was generally considered weak. The Commonwealth has since obtained important information strongly implicating Zechmany, which was outlined in the opening remarks of the District Attorney to the jury. The only witnesses examined to-day were Joseph Nye and Joseph Peters. Nearly the entire day was consumed in procuring a jury.

Nye testified to the finding of the dead body, and Peters, who is married to the daughter of Drews, stated that he had witnessed the commission of the crime from an attic window. Eaber and Drews had a conversation at the latter's house on the atternoon of the murder, after which he (Peters) saw them walking toward a small stream, Stickler meanwhile having joined them and taken the lead. While the three were on a foot bridge or plank, crossing the creek, Raber was thrown into the water by Stickler. Afterward the witness heard a conversation between the murderers in which it was stated that it required the combined efforts of both to keep the old man down. The only evidence implicating Zechman was the statement that Drews had told how a week before the murder that the accused and Brandt, Hummel and Wise had offered him \$1,500 to kill Raber. The confession of Stickler and Drews corroborates this in the main.

The evidence of Peters, the principal witness against Zechman, will be that Lena Peters, Drews' daughter, and Henry Wise, one of the murderers, not yet sentonced, will testify that the accused had sent Wise to Drews to urge him to put Raber out of the way in order that the insurance money might be obtained.

About forty witnesses have been subpensed. The first trial occupied seven days, and the present one

be obtained.

About forty witnesses have been subprensed. The first trial occupied seven days, and the present one will not be concluded before Monday.

THE PISTOL IN MARYLAND. MURDEROUS AFFRAYS ON ELECTION DAY.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 7, 1879. Peter Simmons (colored), who killed J. E. Gass Arundel county on Tuesday last, has been arrested and lodged in jail at Annapolis. He confesses that he killed Gass, but says it was accidental.

MR. A. A. LAWRENCE SHOT.
An afternoon paper says:—"A gentleman who arrived here this morning by steamer from St. Mary's county, Md., says that a shooting affray occurred at Leonardtown on the night of the election, which will probably result fatally. There was a great deal of excitement in the town, and a fight between the lower elements of the two parties was momentarily expected throughout the day. Nothing serious, how ver, took place until after dark, when the demo ever, took place until after dark, when the democrats surrounded the republican fiagpole and threatened to pull it down. It is said that Mr. A. A. Lawrence, who had been elected County Commissioner on the republican ticket, made his way into the crowd and warned them to keep off. A rush was made for the fiagpole, and in the scramble which followed the sharp report of a pistol was heard. Lawrence staggered and fell, pierced in the bosom. It is not known who fired the shot. Many declare that it could not have been other than an accident, and refuse point blank to credit the wild rumors into which the affair has been shaped. Mr. Lawrence, it is said, is very scriously hurt, but may recover."

Mr. Lawrence, the gentleman alluded to above, is a native of Ohio and settled in St. Mary's county inmediately after the late war. He soon became popular as a citizen and a business man, and is highly respected by both democrats and republicans. He is a republican in politics, and was elected to the State Senate; was a member of that body in 1876, and was elected a member of the House of Delegates in 1878. It is said the fiagpole about which the trouble occurred was erected during the last Presidential campaign by Mr. Lawrence, who afterward presented it to the town.

A NEGRO WOUNDED.

The same evening paper also says:—"It is rumored on the street to-day that John Denton, an employé of one of the tobacco warehouses in this city, shot and seriously injured a negro in Prince Frederick, Calvert county, Md., on election day. Denton is a citizen of the county, and went there to vote. The particulars of the affair are not known, efforts having been made to conceal it altogether. crats surrounded the republican flagpole and threat

DEATH DEFERRED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

LIBERTY, Va., Nov. 7, 1879. The Court of Appeals having granted a writ of error in the case of Peter Wright (colored), sentenced

STORMY PASSAGES.

MORE TALES OF ROUGH WEATHER OVER THE NORTH ATLANTIC-THE CYCLONE NOT HEARD

among shipping men as to the fate of many sailing vessels which must have been in the neighborhood of the Banks at the time the cyclone struck there, judging from their time of sailing and rate of speed The bark Rowens and the schooner C. H. Lewis were reported at the beginning of the week as making the best of their way to this port under disadvantageous circumstances, and their agents are still anxiously expecting them. The State line steamer State of Indiana is now lying at the foot of Harrison street, Brooklyn. On her passage, which was northerly one, she met heavy westerly and north-westerly gales. She met the ship Freedom, which northerly one, she met heavy westerly and northwesterly gales. She met the ship Freedom, which had sustained the foss of a foretopgallantmast, and the bark John Ellis, from Hartlepool for St. John, This latter vessel sustained a loss or two sets of sails and the main yard had been carried away. Neither of these boats gave full enough details of the damage done to them to judge as to whether they had been in the cyclone. The John Ellis was so poorly provisioned that the State of Indiana supplied her with provisions. The bark G. Rensens, Captain Nash, from Aberdeen in ballast, had an eventrul voyage. On the 17th of September, Captain Nash found himself 120 inlies off the coast of Iceland. She had been buffetted about for fourteen days since passing the Banks and had severe gales when standing off the coast of Nantucket on the 19th of October. The gale carried away her spanker boom and the lower foretopsail was split. The wind moderated on the next day and the vessel went down to Cape May before making port. The bark Holtingen was on the north-northwest, it had no other rough weather till October 29. This hurricane was accompanied by heavy head seas in the early morning. While standing off Nantucket they lost light spars, and their bulwarks were stove in. A curious circumstance, as told by the mate of the Holtingen, occurred while the vessel was standing off Nantucket. A squall of snow, which was extremely dense, was accompanied by lightning and thunder. The mate was on watch when the electric fluid ran down the jibboom and afterward ran down the side of the vessel through a water hole. The steamer Mercedes had violent gales for five days, during which she shipped large quantities of water. The steamer Rossend, of the Rod Cross line, had heavy head seas and strong westerly winds. Captain Turpin said that he had no winds during his passage that he would consider a cyclone. There were no indications of it in the atmosphere when he was passing Sable Island.

THE INSTALMENT PLAN.

Another phase of the instalment plan of buying furniture was revealed in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, when Officer McSally brought before Justice Flammer City Marshal N. C. Condon, who is attached to the Third District Civil Court. The charge against him was made by Miss Hattie Nuandt, who avers that he came to her mother's house, at No. 157 avenue A, for the purpose of selzing and removing her furniture; that the old lady refused to admit him, on which he seized her by the arm and threw her upon the floor, thereby causing her a shock from which convulsions resulted, and which has since confined her to her bed. Investigation showed that Mrs. Nuandt purchased \$165 worth of furniture from a Bowery dealer named Stacom, for which she had paid \$65 on account. On her failing to make the stipulated weekly payment of \$1 the officer was sent to seize the furniture. Mrs. Nuandt, however, was prepared for him, it is alleged, and refused to let him enter, whereupon he forced his way in. Condon contended in court that he was acting under a legal process, and in entering the place did not intend to do the lady an injury. The Justice paroled him for examination when Mrs. Kuandt is able to appear. house, at No. 157 avenue A, for the purpose of seizHORRIBLY CRUSHED.

DETAILS OF THE ACCIDENT TO MATTHEW SMELT AT THE FIFTIETH STREET STATION OF THE NINTH AVENUE "L"-THE VICTIM IN A PRE-CARIOUS CONDITION-LIMITED ACCOMMODA-

TIONS FOR PASSENGERS. The unfortunate man, Matthew Smelt, who fell, last Thursday night, from the Ninth Avenue Elevated Railroad at Fiftieth street, was still alive up to a late hour yesterday, though suffering intense agony from his injuries. He lies at Roosevelt Hospital. Dr. Hunt, the house surgeon, said that the old man's chances of life are slim indeed. He suffers from a compound fracture of the forearm, implicating the elbow joint; also a fracture of the neck of the "femur." His nose is badly fractured, and he has sustained serious internal injuries from

which it is doubtful if he can recover.

Upon visiting the scene of the accident the spot on the street car track where the man had fallen from the platform above was pointed out by the sta-tion agent. This official said it was the first mishap that had happened there. At this point there is a very small station house on the west side of the street. Here the passengers going both up and down town must take their stand, and if there be more than a couple scores of them they are huddled to gether like sheep in a pen. To reach the uptown track travellers have to cross the downtown rails. On the east or uptown side of the track there is no

gether like sheep in a pen. To reach the uprown track travellers have to cross the downtown rails. On the east or uptown side of the track there is no station house of any kind. The iron pillars are there, but no preparations are visible for the building of a station house.

A NARROW PLATFORM.

To reach the trains going up town passengers are compelled to cross the rails to a narrow platform erected on the west side of the uptown track. This platform is about the length of a car and a half, so that a train composed of two or more carriages when lying alongside would be longer than the entire landing place. On this account passengers have to get on and off the cars by the two central gates. In addition to being very short the platform is extremely narrow, measuring only about three and a half feet in width. On this small gangway people getting off the cars have to jostle with those trying to get on and those going up are encountered by those going down, while on one side is the engine waiting for the signal to start, and on the other the approaching train coming down to take a plunge into the steep grade below Forty-fifth street. The station master has just time to snout "Look out for the locomotive!" when it dashes along, separating friends and members of the same party, leaving some of them on one side and some on the other of the footpath across the line. There is an iron railing at the back of the platform, the arm of which, intended to protect the north end of the platform, reaches to within about eight inches of the side of the car.

The station agent made, yesterday, a statement as to how Mr. Smelt received his injuries. It appears that the latter, who lives at Eighty-second street and Ninth avenue, entered the car at Houston street, on his way home. Upon reaching Fiftieth street, at about a quarter to eight o'clock, he got out of the car to allow some persons to pass out. A passenger went in front of him and he stepped away from the train, taking hold of the platform which have been rescued from his terr

Upon hearing the thud of a body lighting on the street one of the passengers on the cars is reported to have called the conductor's attention to the fact, remarking that it must be one of the mail bags that had dropped off. The train was backed down from Fitty-first street to learn the nature of the accident. In doing this it is said one of the conductors had his hand injured.

The station agent explained the manner of

his hand injured.

The station agent explained the manner of preventing accidents on his part. He pointed to the narrow outlet by which people were to cross and recross the line. "Do you see that man?" said he. "Well, a man is always stationed there. If any one attempts to cross when the gate is shut he is forcibly prevented."

The "gate" was hardly three feet high and about as wide. The official continued:—"And if any one is seen attempting to jump we knock him down. He may be hurt, but his life is saved."

STEERAGE ABUSES.

ERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST THE NATIONAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY-INVESTIGATION BY THE COM-MISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

Several of the steerage passengers who arrived in the steamship France from London, on Tuesday last, have made serious charges against the officers of that vessel. Secretary Jackson, of the Commission ers of Emigration, notified the agents of the National Steamship Company of the complaints, and also that his Board intended to investigate them thoroughly. At one o'clock yesterday Commissioners Lynch, Starr and Ksuffman sat as a committee to take the testimony of both sides, and the following facts

were elicited:—
George Barker testified that he was a native of England, but had resided in the United States seven years ago; his wife and four children came with him as steerage passengers on the steamship France, and during the voyage they were illtreated; the fresh meat was good, but was only issued to the steerage passengers three times during the voyage; corned beef was dealt out liberally, but it was of such an inferior quality and so salt that none of the passengers could eat it; he complained to the steward of this corned beef, but the matter was not remedied; he had crossed on the ships of the National Steamsnip Company three times, but never received such food as on the present voyage; the tea and coffee snip Company three times, but never received such food as on the present voyage; the tea and coffee were fair, but not sufficiently sweetened, and the bread- and butter were good; during the voyage the fourth officer, Mr. Turner, was abusive and insulting to the steerage passengers, threatening to murder some of them and also to scuttle the ship; this officer informed the immigrants that the captain thought no more of the steerage passengers than of a lot of pigs, and said that he had heard the captain say so; Barker's wife, who was ill, could not eat the food furnished and he had to give the ship's steward and baker money for botter provisions; he had also to pay the steerage steward one shifting before he would give him a berth, and the one he received was on the port side of the vessel and water was continually dripping into his bed; when he complained to the steward the latter put up some canvass over it, but this did not mend matters; he claimed that the water did not come in on account of rough weather, but that it was bilge water from the panity; the dampness had caused sickness in his family and his wife was now suffering; he held a contract ticket with the company setting forth the kind of food that should be issued to himself and family, but on the second day of the voyage it was taken away from him against his will by the purser, so that he was unable to say whether the food called for was furnished; he demanded the return of the ticket, but it was refused. The witness also testified that several of the cabin boys and the second baker were accustomed to sleep in the steerage, which is against the law.

Alfred E. Tucker and Robert Jeffreys, also steerage passengers by the France, were examined and corroborated the above charges were more or less unfounded. He said that he could not answer for the victualling, as that was in the steward's department. He admitted that in consequence, he had to place him under arrest for twenty-four hours, and that he only then permitted him to resume duty on the underst

ordered agailon of beef tea to be served to the females during the first ten days.

The complainants were recalled, and denied most of the statements of the steward.

Commissioner Kaufman then moved that the evidence be reported to the full Board, with the recommendation that "the attention of the National Steamship Company be called to the bad quality of the salt meat furnished to steerage passengers on the steamship France; to the breach of their contract in supplying fgesh meat only three, instead of five, times during the voyage; to the misconduct of the fourth officer of the ship and to the breach of law in ladging the employes of the ship in the steerage with passengers." ith passengers."
The motion was carried and the committee ad-

SEEKING PEACE AND GOOD WILL.

A NOVEL MOVEMENT AMONG JEWISH CONGRE-GATIONS - ORTHODOX AND REFORMED RABBIES AND UNITARIAN MINISTERS TO EXCHANGE PULPITS.

An important movement is in progress among several of the Jowish congregations of this city for the purpose of moderating the differences and ban-ishing the ill feeling which have hitherto existed is to be tried, and the step was inaugurated at the Temple Emanuel last Saturday. Rev. Henry S. Jacobs, of the Thirty-fourth Street Synagogue, a noderate reform congregation, where the male worshippers still wear their hats and the silken scarf (tallith), occupied the pulpit of the Rev. Dr. Gottheil, whose congregation is of the radical reform kind, and where the worshippers sit with heads uncovered and without the tallith, and where all the old customs of the synagogue are abolished. At the same time the Rev. Dr. Gotthell occupied the pulpit of the Rev. Mr. Jacobs in Thirty-fourth street. A step so novel as this created much interest among the Jews, and there was much curiosity to know how the two distinguished rabbies would accommodate themselves to the customs of the congregations which they were respectively to address. Preaching before a congregation who sat with their heads covered and with the ancient tallith wound around them, Dr. Gottheil could not very well stand bareheaded; he, therefore, donned for the day his hat and his silken scarf. Rabbi Jacobs, however, could not conscientiously follow the custom of the Temple Emanuel congregation, and he was, therefore, by a special vote of the board of trustees, permitted to wear his cap and gown, but he left off his tallith out of consideration for the advanced sentiments of his hearers. While the Temple choir and canter wont through the reform ritual Rabbi Jacobs, with his face turned to the east, rigidly recited the liturgy of his synagogue; while on the other hand Rabbi Gottheil, while the Thirty-fourth Street Synagogue chazan read the service of that congregation, followed the ritual of bis own temple. Both houses of worship were crowded.

It is proposed to keep up this interchange of puland without the tallith, and where all the old cus-

chazan read the service of that congregation, followed the ritual of bis own temple. Both houses of worship were crowded.

It is proposed to keep up this interchange of pulpits and the liev. Dr. Mendes, of the Forty-fourth Street Synagogue, is likely to be the next guest in the Temple Emanuel pulpit. It is not intended, however, on the part of the Temple Emanuel, to limit its courtesies to the Jewish ministry. The Rev. Dr. Bellows and other Unitarian ministers will be invited to fill Dr. Gottheil's pulpit from time to time. The extreme orthodox congregations down town and on the east side will not participate in this movement, as they regard their reform brethren as virtually outside of the pale of Judaism. Among the reformers the exchange of pulpits is not altogether new, the Rev. Drs. Wise and Lillienthal, of Cincinhati, have already occupied the Temple Emanuel pulpit. The Rev. Dr. Sonnenschein, of St. Louis, has preached in a Baptist church and the Rev. Dr. Gottheil lectured last week in Boston before a Unitarian congregation. Among the reform Jows the belief obtains that by these measures much of the prejudice which they think exists against the Jews, on the part of these non-Jewish brethren, will soon give place to an era of peace and good will.

METHODIST MISSIONS.

The Methodist General Committee assembled yes terday at No. 805 Broadway. The devotional services were conducted by Dr. A. K. Sanford, and Bishop Foster presided. The mission in New Mexico was considered again, and \$9,000 was granted for the regular work, \$2,000 for the purchase of property and \$1,000 for the support of orphans, making an aggregate of \$12,000. Last year the mission received \$8,500. Bishop Haven made an emphatic appeal for \$1,000 to open a mission in Sitka, Alaska, where the Presbyterians established

next year at \$700,000. This includes the entire debt.
At this point appropriate minutes were adopted in regard to the decease of Bishop Ames, Dr. Nelson and the wife of Bishop Bowman, after which the committee adjourned until this morning.

THE ART OF WORD BUILDING.

DIVISION IN THE BOARD OF EDUCATION AS TO HOW GRAMMAR SHOULD BE TAUGHT-OPIN-'IONS OF SUPERINTENDENT JASPER AND HIS ASSISTANTS.

It will be remembered that at the last meeting of the Board of Education, held on Wednesday, when the report of the Committee on Course of Studies was under consideration, the chairman of the committee, Mr. S. A Walker, moved that all grammar text books be stricken from the list of text books to be used during the ensuing year. The following named Commissioners voted for the abalition of grammar text books in the schools:—President Wood and Messrs. Place, Traud, Walker, Watson and Wickham. Ten Commissioners voted against the motion. During the debate the charge was made that persons interested in the copyright of Brown's grammar have attempted to force public the city schools, and had even gone so far as to cir culate petitions to and issue circulars about Commissioners who could not be influenced in favor of putting it on the list. As this question of using putting it on the list. As this question of using grammar text books is one that comes up every year the opinions of the City Superintendent of Schools and his six assistants will be of interest. On the 25th of October Chairman Walker addressed a letter to City Superintendent Jasper on the subject, and the response of City Superintendent Jasper was as

the response of City Superintendent Jasper was as follows:—
Stephen A. Walker, Chairman Committee on Course of Studies:—
Dear Sin.—In response to your letter I would respectfully submit the following:—
I have been for a long time of opinion that the present methods of toaching English grammar in many of the common schools are erroneous, and for the following reasons:—
First—Children of tender age have been compelled to study from the text books on English grammar a barren phraseology, which to most of them is simply a mixture of study from the text books on English grammar a barren phraseology, which to most of them is simply a mixture of some following for a superintendent of the study from the text book and the superintendent of superintendent of the superin

he can compose, word by word, he can decumpose word by word; and horein consists synthesis and analysis in their true order.

Fourth—English grammar should be presented to beginners in a concrete manner, with names of things, of acts, of qualities, of names and modes of acts entirely familiar to the children. Everything of an abstract nature should be, as far as possible, carvaluly avoided. The text books on Reglish grammar (with the exception of one or two recently published deal largely in abstractions utterly incomprehensible to children. For example, no child under twelve or thirteen sears of age can appreciate the nice distinction to the children of the mode and tenses, and yet, under the tween some of the mode and tenses, and yet, and is compelled to when of eaching English grammar, the intellectual powers of ederminations which would tax the intellectual powers of ederminations which would be used, except in the highest grades of the grammar shools, and oven in this class the text book should be simple, practical and synthetic. The instruction in the second and third grades should be the the sound all instruction in the grades below the third should be purely empirical. Correct syntax should be taght without assigned reasons, precisely as educated parents teach their own children from the earliest age to speak correctly by the ear.

Sixth—A reform in the teaching of English grammar is necessary, and this reform can never be effected until the bad methods and bad books now in use are completely weeded out.

The foregoing opinions were coincided in and indorsed

weeded out.

The foregoing opinions were coincided in and indorsed by the full Board of Superintendents at their meeting held Friday, October 31.

The following resolution, in answer to your inquiry, was adopted by a majority of the Board of Superintendents:—Resolved, That the use of Brown's Institutes as the text book, in our opinion, would not facilitate the progress of the pupils in English grammar, and, therefore, is not to be recommended.

espectfully, JASPER, Jr., City Superintendent.

COOPER'S LAST CRIME.

HOW THE CONVICTED FORGER LIVED LIKE A LORD, RODE TO HOUNDS, DAZZLED THE NATIVES AND SWINDLED THE TRADESMEN. LONDON, Oct. 25, 1879.

The trial and conviction of William Ringgold

Cooper, alias Randall Cooper, to-day, at the Old Bailey, ends an interesting chapter in the life of this daring criminal. It would be dangerously prophetic to call it the last chapter, for if he survives his sentence he will surely be heard of again in some part of the world in some guise. To look at him in the prisoner's box one would never imagine him to be anything but a handsome, frank, carcless young fel-low, not at all fast looking nor a fop in his dress, yet with the carefully nest appearance and courtly manners of a perfect man of the world. The sensation which this man has created in Hemel Hempstead and the neighboring towns is scute to a degree of painfulness. For two years he lived in that town a noted figure among the best people, and doubtless created a prejudice in favor of Americans which between the reformers and the orthodox. To ac-complish this result a system of exchanging pulpits He rented a furnished house of Mr. Day, a solicitor of thirty years' standing in Hemol Hempstead, and through this gentleman extended his acquaintance gradually until he thoroughly established himself. He spent his money freely and was everywhere honest in his dealings, as Mr. Day, who did much business for him in the way of selling and buying stock for him, testified. His wife was a good entertainer, and they gave frequent dinners, and were in turn enter tained by the residents of Hemel Hempstead, It pleased his fancy to call himself the grandson of the famous novelist, whose books doubtless had an in-creased circulation in the local library on account of

tained by the residents of Hemel Hempstead. It pleased his fancy to call himself the grandson of the famous novelist, whose books doubtless had an increased circulation in the local library on account of the supposed relationship.

For two seasons Cooper hunted with the gentlemen farmers, and who noted as a dashing rider. He was certainly a most accomplished horseman, and wonderful stories are told of his rare feats in the saddie. He astonished the smail boys and stablemen by a trick familiar to Moxicans and Indians, that of suddenly sliding over on one side of his horse out of sight, and thus riding a considerable distance; also that of picking up a cap from the ground while his horse was on a full gallop. He was one of those active, nervous individuals who prefer to vault over a gate to going through it, and it is said that a considerable crowd used to collect at the railway station to see him take the train to London, for he invariably came late and had to rush for it. "Randall Cooper has missed his train," a neighboring shopman would say as the railway whistle shrieked out its signal for starting; but before the words are all spoken a brougham dashes up in front of the station, and before it fairly stops a little figure springs out and bounds through the door and up the long stairs, six steps at a time, out on the platform as only the end of the retreating train is seen. He catches it just at the bottom of the platform, springs on anywhere, holding on by the door handle, safety rail, anything, opens a door and climbs in amid a cheer from those at the station, none he only had time to catch hold of one of the buffers at the tail of the train, but he clung on and walked around to the side and got into the gaard's carriage. He attended church with great punctuality and was a generous giver to the parish poor, and in fact for two years maintaned a standing of the highest respectability. In May last he moved into a new and larger house and furnished it himself. His new landlord, Mr. Godwin, spent stidious tenant

peal for \$1,000 to open a mission in Sitka, Alaska, where the Presbyterians established a mission during the past summer. This amount was granted. In the appropriations made to domestic missions, \$114,400 was given to missions in the South and \$132,655 to all the other parts of the Church. The appropriations were continued and the contingent fund received \$25,000. On Bishop Simpson's representation \$5,000 of the incidental expense fund are to be left for supplying legal protection to missionaries who may be harassed and persecuted by enemies of the Church. The Bishop stated some experiences of men who have suffered for lack of this legal aid, which will now be provided. The office expenses of the society were fixed at \$15,000.

Bishop Haven ably advocated the starting of a magazine. He showed the discrepancies between collections for this Missionary Society which has. He also stated facts which demonstrate the church's necessity for such intelligence and expressed his belief that the Missionary Society which has lost \$100,000 within the last four years on account of this lack alone. The committee and expressed his belief that the Missionary Society which his scale and the church papers and by tracts.

At the afternoon session Bishop Wiley prosided, and the committee fixed the amount of apportionment to be raised by the Conference for missions next year at \$700,000. This includes the entire debt. wigmaker not only knows his dustomer's face, but his name and address, so that the defence of mistaken identity fell to the ground. And finally, at the last moment, when he knows that his forgery has been detected, and when the detectives despair because their bird has flown. Cooper calmy enters Glyn's bank and attempts to face it down. He would probably have succeeded too had not the detectives been at hand to resist his indignant protests. Convicted a week age his sentence was not passed until to-day, when he received only five years. I nave told you by cable about his remarkable speech to the magistrate. To one not knowing his previous history of hardened crime it would have been most touching. From begining to end there was not a word of truth in his piteous story of temptation and shame. But one could but admire his remarkable acting. Every sentence was delivered with distinctness and force, and every word was well chosen. While one acquainted with his life must have been thunderstruck by his shameless audacity, it could not be said that he overdid his part. It was simply perfect. I do not know whether the Sergeant was acquainted with Cooper's former's life, but if he was not I have no doubt that the forger's term of imprisonment was considerably shortened by his appeal.

It is certain that had not the Henald printed Cooper's record he would have made a good defence, but, in the words of the lawyer who informed me of the fact, Cooper "threw up the sponge" as soon as he heard from his wife that the Henald printed Cooper's record he would have made a good defence, but, in the words of the lawyer who informed me of the fact, Cooper "threw up the sponge" as soon as he heard from his wife that the Henald papers several days before the sentence, but no use was made of them in consequence of a difficulty wheh arose at the last, it having been ruled that a criminal knowledge, like a detective or court officer, of a previous conviction. But those who wish Cooper in San Francisco will now be able to arrest him as so

THE LECTURE PLATFORM.

At the Lebanon Club, corner of Columbia and Stanton streets, last evening, Mr. A. D. F. Randolph lectured on George Stephenson, the great English engineer. His first effort, he said, was to perfect the engineer. His first effort, he said, was to perfect the Stockton and Darlington road, and went on step by step until he succeeded in building the road from Liverpool to Manchester. From these primitive movements arose the great railway system of the world. Mr. Handolph described the carly modes of transit between this city and Boston and the East, Philadelphia and the South and West, from the wooden tramway to the introduction of steel rails and the motive power by horse and steam.

steam.

Mr. A. A. Hayes, Jr., loctured at Association Hall on China and Japan. He related his experiences in both countries, and described to the satisfaction of his audience the manners and customs of their peoples. He thought American commerce was far behind in China on account of the greater activity

THE CENTAL SYSTEM.

A large meeting of the members of the Grain Trade of the Produce Exchange was held after the first "call" yesterday, with Mr. J. H. Herrick in the chair. The object of the meeting was to discuss the action of the Board of Managers in deciding that the cental system must go into effect, so far as that trade was concerned, on and after January 1, 1880, and that the January call must be by cental. Mr. Henry J. Kneeland offered a resolution that the President of the Exchange be requested to call a meeting of the grain trade at the earliest day practicable to consider the action of the Board of Managers in reference to the cental system and for the transaction of any other suitable business. This resolution was adopted by a vote of 74 to 58. The managers are resolved that the cental system shall go into effect of the date agreed upon, unless a majority of the members of the Exchange should decide by ballet, at a meeting called for that purpose, that they do not desire it. Trade of the Produce Exchange was held after the

TILDEN'S INCOME TAX.

In the case of the United States vs. Samuel J. Tilden counsel for the defendant recently presented papers on appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States for signature. Yesterday Judge Blatch-ford approved the bond and directed citations to